AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 11 to 15 and 20 without prejudice or disclaimer, and amend claims 1, 16, 17, 19, 21-23 and 37, as follows. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (Currently amended): An ocular lens material comprising at least one kind of a compound (A) having an ethylenically unsaturated group and polydimethylsiloxane structure through a urethane bond; [[and]] at least one kind of a pyrrolidone derivative (B) selected from the group consisting of 1-alkyl-3-methylene-2-pyrrolidone, 1-alkyl-5-methylene-2-pyrrolidone, and 5-alkyl-3-methylene-2-pyrrolidone[[,]]; silicone compound (C) being tris(trimethylsiloxy)silylpropyl(meth)acrylate; and an N-substituted acrylamide (D),

wherein an oxygen permeability coefficient (Dk) of the ocular lens material is not less than 51 ($\times 10^{-11}$ (cm^2/sec)), and

wherein a water content of the ocular lens material is 32% to 55% by weight.

Claim 2 (Previously presented): An ocular lens material according to Claim 1, comprising 5 to 60 % by weight of the pyrrolidone derivatives.

Claim 3 (Canceled).

Claim 4 (Previously presented): An ocular lens material according to Claim 1, wherein the pyrrolidone derivative (B) is 1-methyl-3-methylene-2-pyrrolidone.

Claim 5 (Canceled).

Claim 6 (Previously presented): An ocular lens material according to Claim 1, wherein the pyrrolidone derivative (B) is 1-methyl-5-methylene-2-pyrrolidone.

Claim 7 (Canceled).

Claim 8 (Previously presented): An ocular lens material according to Claim 1, wherein the pyrrolidone derivative (B) is 5-methyl-3-methylene-2-pyrrolidone.

Claim 9 (Original): An ocular lens material according to Claim 1, wherein the repeating number of siloxane of the polydimethylsiloxane structure in a compound (A) having ethylenically unsaturated groups and polydimethylsiloxane structure through a urethane bond is 10 to 100.

Claim 10 (Previously presented): An ocular lens material according to Claim 1, wherein tensile modulus is 0.2 to 0.8 MPa and stress relaxation under loading a fixed load for 30 seconds is 8 to 15 %.

Claims 11-15 (Canceled).

Claim 16 (Currently amended): An ocular lens material according to Claim [[15]] 1, wherein the N-substituted acrylamide (D) is at least one of N-substituted acrylamides selected from the group consisting of N,N-dimethyl acrylamide, N,N-diethyl acrylamide, acryloyl morpholine, N-isopropyl acrylamide and N-(2-hydroxyethyl) acrylamide.

Claim 17 (Currently amended): An ocular lens material according to Claim 1 ~~or 13~~, wherein at least one of a crosslinking agent is further comprised.

Claim 18 (Previously presented): A lens for the eyes comprising the ocular lens material according to Claim 1.

Claim 19 (Currently amended): A method for preparing an ocular lens material, comprising

a) a step of obtaining a mixed solution comprising at least one kind of a compound (A) having ethylenically unsaturated groups and polydimethylsiloxane structures through a urethane bond and ~~a hydrophilic monomer (B) comprising~~ at least one kind of a pyrrolidone derivative (B) selected from the group consisting of 1-alkyl-3-methylene-2-pyrrolidone, 1-alkyl-5-methylene-2-pyrrolidone, and 5-alkyl-3-methylene-2-pyrrolidone and silicone compound (C) being tris(trimethylsiloxy)silylpropyl(meth)acrylate and an N-substituted acrylamide (D), and a photo polymerization initiator and/or a thermal polymerization initiator,

b) a step of introducing said mixed solution to a mold,

c) a step of obtaining an ocular lens material cured by irradiating UV light on and/or heating the mixed solution in said mold,

d) a step of carrying out surface treatment to said ocular lens material after demolding said ocular lens material to impart hydrophilicity and deposit resistance,

e) a step of removing an unreacted component from said ocular lens material, and

f) a step of hydrating said ocular lens material,

wherein an oxygen permeability coefficient (Dk) of the ocular lens material is not less than 51 ($\times 10^{-11}$ (cm^2/sec)), and

wherein a water content of the ocular lens material is 32% to 55% by weight.

Claim 20 (Canceled).

Claim 21 (Currently amended): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 19 ~~or 20~~, containing a crosslinking agent in the mixed solution.

Claim 22 (Currently amended): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 19 ~~or 20~~, containing at least one of polymerizable or non polymerizable ultraviolet absorbents and/or at least one of polymerizable or non polymerizable dyes in the mixed solution.

Claim 23 (Currently amended): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 19 ~~or 20~~, comprising 0.1 to 5 % by weight of a water-soluble organic solvent.

Claim 24 (Original): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 23, wherein the water-soluble organic solvent is a water-soluble organic solvent selected from alcohols having 1 to 4 carbons, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide, acetonitrile and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone.

Claim 25 (Original): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 19, wherein the surface treatment is plasma treatment.

Claim 26 (Original): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 25, wherein oxygen or a mixture of oxygen is used in the plasma treatment.

Claim 27 (Original): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 26, wherein a mixture of oxygen and water is used in the plasma treatment.

Claim 28 (Original): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 26, wherein a mixture of oxygen and tetrafluoromethane is used in the plasma treatment.

Claim 29 (Original): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 26, wherein a mixture of oxygen and organic silane is used in the plasma treatment.

Claim 30 (Original): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 29, wherein the organic silane is tetramethoxysilane.

Claim 31 (Original): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 26, wherein a mixture of oxygen and methane is used in the plasma treatment.

Claim 32 (Original): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 26, wherein a mixture of oxygen, nitrogen and methane is used in the plasma treatment.

Claim 33 (Original): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 19, wherein the surface treatment is a treatment according to the coating method of a hydrophilic polymer coating.

Claim 34 (Original): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 33, wherein the coating method is a plasma polymerization method of a hydrophilic monomer.

Claim 35 (Original): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 33, wherein the coating method is a plasma-induced graft polymerization.

Claim 36 (Original): A method for preparing the ocular lens material according to Claim 19, further comprising (g) a step of coloring the ocular lens material by using a vat dye.

Claim 37 (Currently amended): A method for preparing an ocular lens material, comprising

a) a step of obtaining a mixed solution comprising at least one kind of a compound (A) having ethylenically unsaturated groups and polydimethylsiloxane structures through a urethane bond and ~~a hydrophilic monomer (B) comprising~~ at least one kind of a pyrrolidone derivative (B) selected from the group consisting of 1-alkyl-3-methylene-2-pyrrolidone, 1-alkyl-5-methylene-2-pyrrolidone, and 5-alkyl-3-methylene-2-pyrrolidone and silicone compound (C) being tris(trimethylsiloxy)silylpropyl(meth)acrylate and an N-substituted acrylamide (D), and a photo polymerization initiator and/or a thermal polymerization initiator,

b) a step of introducing said mixed solution to a mold,

c) a step of obtaining an ocular lens material cured by irradiating UV light on and/or heating the mixed solution in said mold,

d) a step of carrying out surface treatment to said ocular lens material after demolding said ocular lens material to impart hydrophilicity and deposit resistance, and

e) a step of removing an unreacted component from said ocular lens material and a step of hydrating said ocular lens material, at the same time by immersing in distilled water or a saline solution,

wherein an oxygen permeability coefficient (Dk) of the ocular lens material is not less than 51 ($\times 10^{-11}$ (cm^2/sec)), and

wherein a water content of the ocular lens material is 32% to 55% by weight.